

EXECUTIVE STATE BUDGET ADOPTED BY CONVENTION

Serial Bonds to Replace Sinking Fund Securities Decried On.

SIX OTHER PROPOSALS GET FAVORABLE VOTE

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The Constitutional Convention accomplished its first real results today by adopting eight new amendments. All were passed by unanimous vote except the Stimson executive budget plan, which went through by a vote of 137 to 4, and the Smith amendment, relative to extra compensation, which received the same vote.

The passage of the Stimson serial bond and executive budget plans without any opposition to speak of was considered a signal accomplishment in view of the fact that these two schemes are linked up with the Tanner plan, centralizing responsibility in the Governor, as outlined in President Elihu Root's speech at Saratoga last August.

President Root was told only today that the Tanner reorganization plan is to have a hearing in the convention, and from present indications the adherents of the Republican State machine under the leadership of William Barnes will give Mr. Root and the "reformers" a fight in the convention a fight which promises to be a bitter one and to have a lasting effect on the Republican policy of the State.

Four Vote Against Plan.

On the final round today delegates Brackett and Ostrander, Republicans, and Endres of Buffalo and Dooling of Manhattan, Democrats, voted against the executive budget plan.

While Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith admitted the budget was a long step in the right direction, they thought action on it should be deferred until the companion amendment introduced by Chairman Stimson should be passed upon by the convention.

Marlin Saxe, Senator Quigg and John Godfrey Saxe insisted the provision permitting the Legislature to summon the Governor and heckle him was unconstitutional and might lead to insult and mob rule, but said they would not vote against the amendment on this account.

William Barnes defended the budget plan and so did Patrick W. Culligan, Oswego, who is to be one of the strongest opponents of the Tanner plan of reorganizing the State government.

The flow of amendments to the budget scheme, pointed out by Assemblyman Smith, that it could not comprehend expenditure of nearly \$20,000,000 of State expenditures, was corrected by Mr. Stimson, who brought before the convention a supplemental amendment. It provides:

No public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction, improvement or any building, bridge, dike, canal, feeder, waterway or other work until plans and estimates of the work have been approved by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not in his judgment the general interests of the State then require that such improvement be made at State expense.

Will Check Abuses.

"I believe this amendment will do more to check the abuses that have occurred in making appropriations out of the State Treasury for local improvements than any other plan suggested," said Mr. Stimson.

"It is, in my opinion, far better than the plan suggested by Mr. Smith, requiring such appropriations to be made by a two-thirds vote of the houses of the Legislature. Every one who is familiar with legislative procedure knows how easily a two-thirds vote is obtained, or rather recorded."

This amendment adopts the plan which Gov. Higgins has when he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and by the use of it he succeeded in greatly checking extravagant appropriations at that time. The certificate proposed in this amendment is similar to the certificate which the chief engineers of the United States army is required to make before an appropriation will be made by Congress for a river and harbor improvement."

Chairman Stimson sent the clerk's desk to read a letter from Nicholas Murray Butler saying:

"I rejoice that your budget plan has been advanced by this body by a very heavy majority. I hold the introduction of this plan in the State of New York to be the most effective and the most practical step taken in the past generation toward the strengthening of our representative system of government and toward making it both more efficient and more directly responsible to the people."

"If, in addition, the plan for the reorganization of the State departments is adopted, the convention will have done a great work."

After the amendment repealing the present constitutional provision permitting the passage of bills in the Legislature under emergency messages, the three Landon amendments constitutionalizing the provisions of the present military law and the Smith amendment, which passed, the proposal increasing the salary of the members of the State Legislature from \$1,500 to \$2,500 and giving them weekly traveling expenses, were taken and their homes came up on final passage.

Mr. Austin moved that the provision regarding weekly traveling expenses be stricken out so that the only change would be the increase of salaries. He was afraid the traveling expense provision would lead to much abuse and prove too costly.

William Barnes offered an amendment striking out the provision relating to retaining the weekly expense provision. Numerous other amendments were offered when the amendment was recommended to the Legislature by the convention with instruction to consider the various amendments and report the amendment back again to the convention.

Fear that the proposed amendment providing that the State "shall continue the supervision and control of the education of children in the State function and to powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred upon local authorities of any civil division thereof," would give the State Board of Education and the Legislature control which they do not have now over parochial schools, caused William P. Sheehan to-day to protest against the passage of the amendment until it was amended by inserting the word "secular" before the word "education."

Word "Secular" Put In.

James Gould Schurman, chairman of the committee that prepared the amendment, and Louis Marshall insisted that Mr. Sheehan's apprehensions were groundless. Mr. Sheehan, however, urged that the use of the word "control" gave the State broader power over parochial schools than it had at present. Mr. Sheehan's amendments and Chairman Schurman finally agreed to insert the

First Amendments Adopted For the New Constitution

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The first amendments to be passed by the Constitutional Convention were adopted today. They provide:

For the substitution of civil court jurisdiction over the Indians for the present tribal courts, making them subject to our divorce laws.

For Constitutional recognition of the present method of the appointment of military officers by the Governor.

For Constitutional recognition of the present method of removing commissioned officers of the National Guard for absence without leave.

For a prohibition against the payment to, or acceptance by any public officer, servant, agent or contractor of extra compensation.

For the elimination from the present Constitution of the provision permitting the passage of bills by the Legislature under emergency messages from the Governor, without the bills being on the members' desks in printed form for three days.

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THE SUN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

'GERMANS GOT ACIDS TO HELP HUMANITY'

Hugo Schweitzer Says Purpose Was to Make Medicine, Not Explosives.

DYES HELD FROM ALLIES

Hugo Schweitzer, the German-American chemist of 117 Hudson street, who was mentioned in one of the stories printed in the World as one of the men who contracted for carbolic acid for shipment to Germany to make explosives, issued a statement yesterday denying the charges. He said he used the acid for making medicines.

"The World," said Mr. Schweitzer, "has entirely misunderstood the purpose of the contract which I entered into for the purchase of carbolic acid in the United States. I secured by contract six thousand pounds of carbolic acid per day, which I positively knew would be converted into picric acid. This carbolic acid was badly needed by the pharmaceutical trade in this country. The entire output of carbolic acid in the United States was and is greedily sought by explosive manufacturers at fabulous prices, in order to be converted into picric acid."

"I wish to emphatically state that all of the carbolic acid contracted for and purchased by me is now and will be in future converted into picric acid, salicylate of soda, salol and especially aspirin. The quantity of carbolic acid contracted for is 18,000 pounds per day. It needs no imagination to realize how many men would have been killed by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known."

He said he was especially happy in converting this carbolic acid into medicines, because, as he personally said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the medicines made from carbolic acid should be used for killing people. Considering everything, the criticism against me has its basis only in my slight endeavor to divert from the manufacture of explosives a large quantity of carbolic acid which is now to be converted into medicines of the highest value for the relief of the sick and suffering."

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SPYING INQUIRY BY NAVY HEADS INDICATED

Daniels Asks Providence Editor for More Details Concerning Charges.

NEWS LEAK RECALLED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—That the Secretary of the Navy will authorize an inquiry to determine what truth there is in a newspaper statement that a clerk in the Navy Department is on the payroll of the German Government and has furnished intelligence to German agents seems to be assured.

Secretary Daniels to-day addressed a letter on the subject to John Rathbone, editor of the Providence Journal. The charge of the Journal was to the effect that the supposed presence of the spy in the Department was communicated to Mr. Daniels several months ago in the course of a conference in which Mr. Daniels, Mr. Rathbone and Capt. Oliver, naval member of the neutrality board, took part.

At that time Mr. Rathbone presented data which seemed to support his statements that the Sayville wireless station on Long Island, which is controlled by a German company, but which is now being supervised by the United States, was sending messages to Berlin in violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Rathbone contended that messages which appeared to be harmless on their face really carried intelligence of value to the German Government.

Some of these messages related to consignments of merchandise, such as inquiries about shipments of silk, and others purported to be communications to relatives who were represented to be in poor health.

Wants More Details.

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NO MUNITIONS STRIKE, LABOR LEADERS DECIDE

International Machinists' Heads Repudiate Plan of Keppler for a General Walkout, but Will Give Him a Chance to Tell His Views.

NEWS LEAK RECALLED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The executive board of the International Association of Machinists in session in Washington to-day repudiated the declaration of policy announced in New York by J. J. Keppler, vice-president of the international association, wherein he declared in favor of a general strike in munitions plants throughout the country to enforce an eight hour day. Keppler is expected in Washington and will be heard by the board to-morrow. He is the representative of an aggressive minority of the machinists who want to enforce a general strike in munitions factories, but the plan was repudiated early in the meeting of the board.

President Johnston said to-day after reading the interviews attributed to Keppler in the New York morning newspapers:

"This statement by Vice-President Keppler is unauthorized by the international association and is wholly at variance with the policy of the association. We have declared for a general campaign to bring about an eight hour day, but we do not advocate a general strike to bring it about and will use every means in our power to avert a general strike."

The executive board received word to-day that 600 machinists and metal workers had gone out on a strike at the plant of the International Association of Machinists at Pawtucket, R. I. The strike was called by a representative of the international association has been delegated to go to the scene. The executive board to-day ordered Keppler to be expelled from the association.

N. P. Alfus, president of the division of machinists in the Government service, was before the executive board to-day on the situation at the Watertown Arsenal, where the workmen have been fighting to have the Taylor system abolished. The board asked Mr. Alfus to go to Watertown and assure the men of the support of the international association in their efforts to "eliminate this obnoxious and unfair method of compensation."

Strike on in Hoboken Motor and Lighting Works.

Fifty men went on strike yesterday at the Bijur Motor and Lighting Company plant in Hoboken. Shortly after the men walked out of the plant an organization of the International Association of Machinists addressed them at a meeting near the plant and urged them to organize. The men have been working nine hours a day. They were urged to seek an eight hour day.

Strike on in Midland Linseed Products Plant on Strike.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The threatened strike among the manufacturing plants along the Hudson River at Hackensack was started this afternoon when sixty men employed in the plant of the Midland Linseed Products Company went out, their demand for an increase of two cents an hour being rejected. They are now receiving 24 cents an hour.

Bridgeport Weavers Make Demand—Corset Workers Win.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 18.—More than 500 weavers at the plant of the Salts Textile Company walked out this morning to demand an increase of one cent an hour and better wages. The union will be increased to 1,500 tomorrow morning. It is expected.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 18.—George Howard of the 122d Company, Light Artillery, Fort Mifflin, Pa., and two companions whose names have not been learned, of Companies 82 and 87, Fort Totten, Pa., were drowned today off the shore of the island.

A strong tide was running and the three bathers were swept from their feet and into the river by the current. Lieut. Englehart, commanding the 122d Company, immediately formed a rescue party and went to the rescue of the men. Hand in hand they made an effort to rescue the bodies, but without success. He then ordered the men to station themselves on a bridge below where the drowned men were supposed to be and to catch the bodies if they appeared.

HELLED UP IN THE BRONX.

Contractor Tells of Robbery That Little Girl Interrupted.

Daniel J. Lahey, a building contractor of 2025 Ellis avenue, the Bronx, reported the Westchester police that last night he had been held up and robbed by three men at Westchester and Fugate streets about 9 o'clock. Two of the men, he said, carried revolvers and he had grabbed for one of them when the third man hit him over the head with a brick.

The robbery got off \$150. A little girl